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PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA



1941

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Don't Say It, Old-timer!



If "Oldtimer," the cowboy, said what he seems to be thinking, somebody's ears would burn. Like most people, "Oldtimer" thinks the forest looks best the way the good Lord made it, instead of the way some "greenhorns" left it here. The abandoned campfire, chopped saplings, mutilated trees, and rubbish-littered landscape are signs of poor outdoor manners.

(This cartoon and the one on page 24 were drawn especially for this booklet by J. R. Williams, cowboy-artist and creator of the widely syndicated cartoon feature, "Out Our Way." Mr. Williams lives on his cattle ranch near the Walnut Creek Ranger Station of the Prescott National Forest.)

ON THE COVER

Water from the Hassayampa River, rising in the Prescott National Forest, helps irrigate important agricultural areas.

R. 3 PHOTO.



F-298077

Granite Basin Lake, nestled in the hills of the Prescott National Forest, is popular for outings.

PRESCOTT

NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA

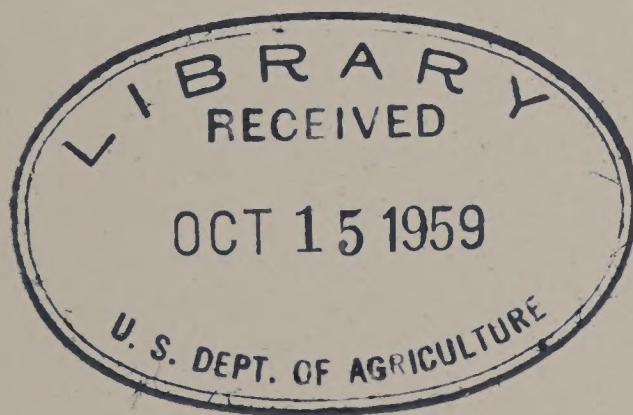


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

SOUTHWESTERN REGION



ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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MAP

A map of the Prescott National Forest, showing roads, public campgrounds, and other points of interest, will be found on the inside of the back cover.

Where the Hassayampa Flows



NATURE, IN FORMING the land surface of Arizona, created many different types of scenic beauty.

The timbered plateau of northeastern Arizona contrasts with the picturesque semidesert in the southern and western parts. In the central part are portions of the plateau type cut by deep canyons, high peaks projecting above the mountain ranges, and alluvial valleys extending between the bases of these ranges. In this area lies the Prescott National Forest.

Boundaries of the Prescott National Forest enclose nearly 1,500,000 acres but that total includes a considerable area in homesteads, ranches, mineral claims, and other private lands. Actual net area of the national forest is 1,265,539 acres. The forest is 60 miles across at its widest point, and 75 miles long (north to south). It consists of two divisions separated by the Agua Fria Valley. The western division includes the Juniper, Santa Maria, and part of the Bradshaw mountains. The eastern division includes the Black Hills and part of the Verde River. Elevations vary from 3,000 feet above sea level in the lower portions to 8,000 feet in the mountainous sections. Accordingly, there is a variation of vegetative life from desert to alpine types and of animal life from quail to deer and fur-bearing animals.

Northward, the forest boundary is in high plateau country. The eastern boundary is formed naturally by Sycamore Canyon and the Verde River. On its south boundary, foothills drop rapidly to the desert, and on the west side the forest borders on foothills edging into desert country. It is in the southwest that the Hassayampa River rises. Small except at flood stage, the Hassayampa nevertheless has woven itself into the legendry of the country it travels below Prescott. The Indians called this stream Oolkilsipava, "The River of Big Rocks."

When the famous Vulture gold mine, located near Wickenburg on the Hassayampa, was producing millions in its heyday, workers told tall tales about its wealth. A Prescott historian, Sharlot Hall, believes one Hassayampa legend had its origin in such stories: "Whosoever drinks from its waters will never again tell the truth."

Another legend asserts that whosoever drinks from the Hassayampa a second time will never leave Arizona.



F-402910

Looking from Mingus Mountain over Verde Valley. Dim on the horizon are San Francisco Peaks.

But the visitor need not drink twice from this fabled stream in order to come under the spell of this enchanting area. The forest itself offers a combination of natural beauties and recreational, climatic, topographic, scenic, and historic attractions. Moreover, its resources of water, forage, and timber are vital to the economic welfare of large groups of Arizona's population.

The greater portion of the forest is readily accessible by county and Forest Service roads leading from the highways. The Santa Fe railroad crosses the area, as does U S 89, connecting with U S 66 at Ashfork. Arizona Highway 79, leading from Flagstaff to Prescott, is another through route into the forest.

Pathway of the Pioneers



ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SHIPS had destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, and Teddy Roosevelt was stepping from the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy to organize the Rough Riders, when President William McKinley affixed his signature to a proclamation establishing what is now the Prescott National Forest. The day was May 10, 1898.

The forest was named for the town of Prescott, and has its headquarters there. The town itself was named for William H. Prescott, historian.

Arizona was part of the Territory of New Mexico until Congress created the Territory of Arizona in 1863. The first Territorial Governor, John N. Goodwin, completed his long overland journey from the East in 1864 at Granite Creek, where a few settlers had already located and an army outpost provided protection from Indians. Here, on the site of Prescott, Arizona's first territorial capital was established, and the territorial legislature met for the first time in 1864. The capital transferred to Tucson and returned to Prescott during a period of rivalry and finally went to Phoenix in 1899.

The Governor's mansion, built at Prescott in 1864, still stands, and is now a public museum, containing interesting evidences of frontier days.

Mining opened the way for development. Settlement at Prescott began when Capt. J. R. Walker and a party of prospectors arrived early in 1863. Gold had been discovered 5 years before on the Gila River near its junction with the Colorado, but not in large quantities. Following a gold strike on Lynx Creek near Prescott in 1863, placer mining there and on Groom Creek and the Hassayampa River produced millions of dollars' worth of the yellow metal. Rich deposits of copper were opened at Jerome, launching Arizona's great copper industry. Prospectors combed the hills, and grubstakes were everyday business.

History of the preterritorial era is scant. Evidence that Indians used the area in the dim past is extensive. Numerous ruins in the valley sections give indication of agricultural activity by early tribes. Hunting in the forest land helped supply their food.

Travel into this frontier was by horseback. Pack trains and wagons drawn by horses or oxen hauled supplies. Roads had to be planned and cleared for hauling supplies to Prescott. The first route entered from California via Blythe, Wickenburg, and Skull Valley, crossing desert

country and requiring weeks of travel. Water was not plentiful, and many a crude cross marked the end of a tragic journey.

Later, settlers and soldiers made a route from Prescott through Williamson Valley and Walnut Creek, connecting at Kingman with the transcontinental route into California via Needles. Portions of this later route are followed today by U S 66. Travelers using U S 60 and 70 cross the area through which the first settlers reached Prescott.

Advent of the white man disturbed the Indians, and bloody encounters were numerous. Arrival of soldiers at Fort Hualapai near Walnut Creek, Fort Whipple near Prescott, and Fort Verde, now the site of Camp Verde, afforded some protection, but not until 1880 did the Indian menace subside. Settlement then increased, and livestock raising became an important industry.

Mining of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc still plays the dominant role in industry of this area.

The livestock industry continues to be important. Cattle and sheep graze in hills pock-marked with prospect holes. Prospectors, miners, cowboys, and sheep herders walk the streets of Prescott today, even as in frontier times.



R. 3 PHOTO

Where covered wagons slowly made their way, highways now cross the forest. U S 89, south of Prescott.

Guarding Our Heritage



THE PRESCOTT IS one of the 161 national forests administered by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Administration of the 1¼ million acres in this national forest—mountain and foothill land, covered with numerous species of timber, shrubs, and grass—is not a simple problem of harvesting a crop of timber or grass. The forest has many uses. Administration involves careful consideration of all of them and the extent to which they affect not only the forest itself but the many humans and human enterprises that depend upon its resources. Even residents of distant valleys depend upon water from the forest for irrigation.

The Prescott National Forest is under the direction of a forest supervisor and his staff, consisting of two assistant supervisors, clerical assistants, and 6 district forest rangers. Each ranger has from 180,000 to 280,000 acres in his district. The forest officers are men of broad training and under-

Forest ranger packing supplies to a lookout tower

R. 3 PHOTO



standing of the interdependence of the resources in their charge and the people who need the benefit from proper use of the resources. They are public servants, carefully selected with a view to making the handling of public forest property yield, in the words of former Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

A ranger has a large variety of duties besides the important one of forest-fire detection and suppression. His work takes him into every portion of his district. He is able to give visitors reliable information about roads, trails, campgrounds, fishing, hunting, and other matters of interest. Rangers and fire lookout men invite inquiries.

Persons desiring further information may address forest officers as follows:

Forest Supervisor, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Prescott Ranger District, Prescott, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Crown King Ranger District, Crown King, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Jerome Ranger District, Prescott, Ariz., via
Jerome Stage.

Forest Ranger, Verde Ranger District, Paulden, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Walnut Creek Ranger District, Prescott, Ariz.

Forest Ranger, Bloody Basin Ranger District, Dugas, Ariz.



F-400618

*Fire lookout tower
on Spruce Mountain.*

Combating the Red Scourge



FIRE, THE GREAT enemy of the forest, has two main sources—lightning and human negligence.

Lightning often causes fires, mainly during the rainy season in July and August. Fortunately, rain usually accompanies the lightning and extinguishes the fire or prevents it from spreading as fast as fires which are started by human negligence during the dry season.

Lightning can't be prevented, but we can all help prevent man-caused fires on timber or grassland by making sure that matches and tobacco discards are completely out before being dropped; by preparing a safe place for each campfire, and by drowning or burying the campfire before leaving it. (See "Rules for Fire Prevention" on page 23.)

Because fires do occur in spite of warnings to exercise extreme caution during the dry seasons, each ranger district has a fire plan which is based upon years of experience and careful analysis of fire behavior under various conditions of ground cover, temperature, moisture, and wind velocity. From these factors the ranger determines the number of men needed for any fire and the best method of attack.

The aim of the fire organization is to "keep them little." Lookouts, stationed on high points, maintain a constant guard during the fire season and report fires by telephone to the district rangers. To speed the attack, fire tools and necessary equipment are kept in caches at strategic points. The system of forest roads and trails is constantly being improved to reduce the time necessary to reach fires. Where fire danger is unusually severe, a fully equipped fire truck and crew are held in readiness.

If a traveler discovers a forest fire while it is still small, he may be able to put it out by his own efforts. If he cannot do this, he should at once report the fire to the nearest forest ranger, C. C. C. camp, local law officer, or telephone operator. In the meantime, he may be able to keep the fire in check until help arrives. By such effort he may prevent a costly conflagration.

REPORT FOREST FIRES PROMPTLY

Water for Life, Wealth



AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ARIZONA is limited by the water supply, not by land. The life of every dweller in the State is affected in some manner by the problems connected with water. The livestock industry is entirely dependent upon a supply of water for the stock. Farmers, with few exceptions, rely directly upon the available water supply for irrigating their land. Human life itself depends on water for domestic use.

As important as are the mining, lumbering, and grazing values of the Prescott National Forest, the water **that** flows from the forested mountains and brush-covered foothills has even greater value. Within the confines of the forest are headwaters of the Verde River, which furnishes water for irrigating the fertile Salt River Valley, the "Gold Spot of Arizona." Likewise, the Hassayampa and Agua Fria rivers, both of which have their headwaters in the forest, contribute to the productiveness of the Salt River Valley, as well as to agricultural developments along their courses. A reservoir on the Agua Fria stores flood water for use in irrigation.

National forest watersheds send "liquid gold" into the Salt River (upper left of photo), from whence it is diverted into irrigation canals like this one serving the rich Salt River Valley farming area.

F-350307





F-193661

On this properly harvested area seeds dropped from reserved trees produced the seedlings in foreground.

Water flowing from the hills south and west of Prescott is stored in two reservoirs and used to irrigate a fertile area in Chino Valley. The city of Prescott gets its supply of water from surface flow from national-forest land, the flow being impounded in storage reservoirs directly south of the city. To assure an adequate and pure supply, the watershed has been fenced and placed under strict protective regulations. On watersheds of the Prescott and other national forests the aim in management is to insure maximum production of silt-free water. Cover of grass, shrubs, and trees insures a gradual run-off of water and prevents erosion of the soil and disastrous floods.

Truly, in Arizona and in the entire Southwest, water is "liquid gold." Every source must be managed so that it will flow undiminished in quantity and quality through the years, for use on the forests and in the fertile valleys of the State.

Harvesting Timber Crops



QUEST OF GOLD led to the first industrial use of timber from the area now within the Prescott National Forest. The first boards cut from timber here were whipsawed for the making of sluice boxes used by placer miners on Lynx Creek in 1863.

Mining required large amounts of timber. Most of it was cut from trees growing on the mining claims or from the nearest body of timber, and was then hewn by hand. In 1865 a portable sawmill was set-up just south of the present site of Prescott. Sawmills were in operation over most of the timbered land until about 1906. By then, practically all of the mature timber had been cut.

After the heavy cutting, the forest came under the administration of the Forest Service, and fire control and other protective measures were instituted. Under protection and management an exceptionally heavy second-growth of trees developed now averaging from 50 to 70 years in age.

Timber on the Prescott National Forest is now "harvested" in accordance with timber-management plans based on decades of study and experience and carefully worked out by foresters on the ground. Under the prevailing conditions in the Southwest, it is possible to harvest the timber in a cycle of 50 years or less. This is accomplished by maintaining the timber stand in good silvicultural condition; by harvesting only the ripe timber; reserving the young, thrifty trees and removing diseased, defective, or otherwise undesirable trees; making thinnings in the young trees to secure accelerated growth; and insuring reproduction by retaining seed trees on each acre.

Under the timber-management plans, the timber resource of this forest has been mapped into four "working circles" for handling sawtimber and cordwood adjacent to Prescott, Jerome, Camp Wood, and Cedar Glade. Each working circle has been divided into blocks. The mature timber is harvested block by block. By the time the last block is harvested, at the end of the cutting cycle, a part of the reserve stand of timber left on the first block has reached maturity and is ready for another cutting.

The management plan used assures a sustained yield of timber from the national forest for local and general markets. Mining, building, and other local industries can count on a stable supply of timber, and workers in the lumber industry need not fear being left unemployed by short-lived methods of logging.

It is estimated that, with protection from fire, the present stand of reproduction will yield from three to four times the original stand of timber. Mature timber now standing on the forest is estimated at 160,000,000 board feet. In addition, there is timber that will provide more than 1,000,000 cords of wood. The annual cut of timber for local consumption is about 1,650,000 board feet.

Soil and moisture conditions within the saw-timber type on this forest make possible a more rapid growth of this kind of timber than is usual in the Southwest. Mine props, poles, and other forest products can be made available in large quantities from needed thinnings and improvement cuttings, thus returning a revenue from the forest while the land is left fully stocked with thrifty growing timber.

F-323874

A mature pine is harvested.



BE EXTRA CAREFUL WITH FIRE,
CIGARETTES, AND MATCHES—ALWAYS URGE
OTHERS TO BE CAREFUL—ALWAYS

Managing the Ranges



WHEN GOV. JOHN N. GOODWIN journeyed overland in 1864 to Prescott, seat of the newly created Territory of Arizona, a few milk cows were in the caravan. These and the oxen brought in by the Governor's party were probably the first cattle in this area. The first beef killed and eaten in Prescott was one of the oxen, which was used for a Fourth of July barbecue that year.

Cattle were placed on the range near Del Rio in 1870, but it was not a profitable experiment; most of them were soon driven off and slaughtered by the Indians. It was about 1880, after General Crook had controlled the raiding Apaches, that the livestock business began to thrive.

The abundance of pasturage and the absence of agricultural land led settlers who could not make a living from mining to enter the livestock business. Large herds of cattle were raised on the more open areas, later being pushed back into the foothills. Remoteness from the market tended to increase the herds, as practically none of the breeding stock could be

Cowboys driving cattle to market from national-forest range.

F-233345



sold from the range and it was necessary to hold the steers until they were 3 years old or more before taking them to market.

Water was not well distributed. Overgrazing occurred first on areas near the water and spread over the rest of the range. Droughts came, reducing the herds. After the droughts the range would not carry any more cattle than were left, but the stockmen did not realize it; seeing the plants put on new growth they began to increase their herds to a number beyond the capacity of available forage.

Overgrazing removed some of the vegetation which held the topsoil in place. Surface run-off then carried off the topsoil and cut gullies in the flat land, which, without plant growth to slow the run-off, were cut increasingly deeper and wider. This drained moisture from the soil in the more level areas where the better stands of grass grew, and so weakened the grass that it could not make its normal growth.

Such was the condition of the range when the area came under Forest Service administration. A system of range management was then established. A definite area was allotted for each owner's stock, and later practically all allotments were fenced. The number of livestock was reduced to the grazing capacity in order to restore the range and obtain its original yield of forage.

The forage within the forest is now used by a well-developed livestock industry. About 25,000 cattle and 9,000 sheep are grazed under Government permit on the range within the Prescott National Forest. Four stock driveways across portions of the forest enable some 170,000 sheep which summer in northern Arizona to reach winter range in the lower country.

THE FOREST YIELDS HEALTH— WEALTH—SECURITY



EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN TIMBER BURNS
BE SURE YOUR FIRE IS OUT—DEAD OUT

Animals of the Forest



A FOREST IS more than a body of trees. It is an area on which are associated various forms of plant and animal life. The forests in early-day Europe were set aside because they were the haunt of game. They were not administered as are our national forests—for the greatest good of the greatest number—but to furnish game for royalty.

The area now within the Prescott National Forest was the hunting ground of Indians dwelling in nearby valleys. With drastic cutting of timber and depletion of the range by heavy domestic grazing the number of game animals gradually decreased until only a remnant of the original population remained. Forest administration stopped the misuse of timber and range, and restored the game habitats; this, combined with better protection of game, allowed the game population to increase.

A danger today is that game, thriving under protective measures including the removal of predatory animals, can increase to numbers greater than the habitat can carry. Wildlife management on this and other national forests aims to hold the numbers of game down to the carrying capacity of

An antelope on the Prescott National Forest.

R. 3 PHOTO



its range. Regulated hunting is one method of doing this. Wildlife management here is worked out in cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and citizens' game protective groups. Hundreds of people now go into the Prescott National Forest every year to enjoy hunting.

Approximately 700 antelope and 7,000 deer (Rocky Mountain mule deer and Arizona white-tail deer) roam in this forest. There is a small population of wild turkeys, elk, bears, and lions. Large areas of the forest are excellent range for quail.

In this Vacation Land



IN THE SUNNY foothills or the densely forested mountains of the Prescott National Forest are endless opportunities for healthful recreation—touring, camping, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, photography, nature study, and skiing and tobogganing in season.

Roads and trails beckon into the unknown. Mountain ranges may look formidable from a distance, but they are penetrated by roads and trails built by the Forest Service for purposes of administration and protection and travel by forest users. There are also county and private roads built to settlements and mines. These roads are easily reached from the Federal, State, and county highways centering at Prescott.

In this vacation land scenic beauties are all the more enjoyable because of a benign climate. Sultry heat is unknown, nights are cool, days are sunny and invigorating. Winter weather has enough snap to lend energy to the chase in hunting season and later on to preserve the snow for winter sports.

Cool summers in the piney mountains make this area popular as a location for summer homes. At several localities in the Prescott National Forest, cabin sites are available under special-use permit for a small annual fee. Cabin sites are also available on private land. One of the largest summer home colonies, that at Iron Springs, 7 miles west of Prescott, extends into the national forest.

National forest free campground facilities have been increased in recent years by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, working under plans and supervision of the Forest Service. There are now eight improved campgrounds for free use, as well as countless natural sites for picnicking and camping. All are accessible from forest roads.



YAVAPAI ASSOCIATES

“Roads and trails beckon into the unknown.”

Summer home at Iron Springs.

F-157364





Ski and toboggan runs offer fun for young and old.

YAVAPAI ASSOCIATES

Granite Basin and Granite Mountain.

R. 3 PHOTO



Improved campgrounds have fireplaces, tables and benches, pure water, sanitation facilities, and garbage pits. Fireplaces are provided to eliminate the promiscuous building of open fires which might easily escape and destroy not only the recreation area but many acres of valuable timber and grazing lands. The only request made of recreationists is that they practice great care with the use of fire and, where available, use the fireplaces provided. When camping or picnicking on unimproved areas, see that the fire is built only in an open spot which has previously been cleared of all combustible leaves, grass or logs, and when departing be sure that all the embers are thoroughly drenched or are covered with soil devoid of leaves or twigs. This practice, if carefully carried out, will avoid the danger of fire escaping. Even in constructed fireplaces, when camp is being abandoned or left unattended, fires should be covered with soil devoid of leaves or twigs or should be thoroughly drenched, as a gust of wind might easily blow a vagrant spark out into the ground litter and start a forest fire.

No one likes to camp in a spot strewn with garbage or trash. To eliminate the necessity of camping amid such insanitary and unattractive surroundings, receptacles for garbage, cans, and bottles have been provided at convenient points at each improved campground. At other points in the forest, thoughtful campers bury garbage and trash. Loose papers and large cartons should be burned in the campfire before it is banked for leaving. Leave a clean camp for your own future enjoyment as well as for the benefit of other visitors. A clean camp is the mark of a true woodsman and sportsman. The condition in which a camp site is left is the true measure of its last occupant.

To provide for winter sports, two areas have been developed for skiing on the forest. The Indian Creek winter sports area, 5 miles south of Prescott on U S 89, provides ski runs, a toboggan slide, a warming shelter, and toilets. The Mingus Mountain ski area is on State Highway 79 where it crosses the summit of the divide and the north end of Mingus Mountain. A ski run, parking facilities, and toilets have been provided.

Both of these developments are on north slopes where snow ordinarily lays for a couple of months each winter.

REPORT FOREST FIRES PROMPTLY

Outstanding Points of Interest



GRANITE BASIN LAKE (*8 miles northwest of Prescott*). Surrounded by rugged mountains, this area contains small flats separated by spectacular rock ridges and is covered with brush and timber. Granite Mountain, accessible by trail for horseback or foot travel, affords a fine view of the surrounding country. Nestled among the ridges and mountains in the center of the basin, and surrounded to the water's edge by a shadowy forest of pine and oak, lies Granite Basin Lake. The dam creating this lake of 10 acres was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, under supervision of Forest Service technicians. The lake and the forest campgrounds nearby are popular for outings.

THUMB BUTTE (*3 miles west of Prescott*). This prominent peak, formed by a volcanic flow that once covered this area, is accessible by foot or horseback. A good road leading past the north foot of this butte extends westward to the summit of the rim of Copper Basin. That point affords a view for about 50 miles across the rugged mountain ranges to the west.

SENATOR HIGHWAY. To the south of Prescott, this scenic highway offers such points of interest as Spruce Mountain, Mount Union (each with a fire lookout tower), Groom Creek, and the headwaters of the fabled Hassayampa. Lake Goldwater, Prescott's source of water supply, lies just off this road which leads through the protected area that furnishes water for the lake.

From the lookout tower on Mount Union, the panorama encompasses a vast expanse of forest, foothills, mountains, and deep valleys. To the north, over the beautiful Granite Dells area, is Spruce Mountain, in a setting of pines and firs.

Within the area reached by Senator Highway and its spurs are improved campgrounds where summer picnics and campfire suppers may be enjoyed in the shade of the pines.

MINGUS MOUNTAIN (*25 miles east of Prescott on State Highway 79*). Near Jerome, Mingus Mountain overlooks the Verde Valley with its "billion dollar" copper mine and smelter. From the timbered crest is a soul-satisfying and inspiring view of the Mogollon Rim. That majestic escarpment, with walls 2,000 feet high and hundreds of oddly shaped minarets and castle-like formations carved through centuries by wind and water, may be viewed for over 40 miles.



F-346941

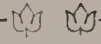
Only trails lead into the vast Sycamore Canyon Wild Area.

A very attractive area on Mingus Mountain has been improved with camping and picnicking facilities for those who wish to spend a day or more at this picturesque location. A good road leads from Highway 79 to the top of the mountain.

HORSETHIEF BASIN (*65 miles south of Prescott*). At the extreme southern tip of the western division of the forest, near Crown King, a once thriving mining town, is an area of unusual scenic and historic interest. Within this area is located the historic Horsethief Basin with its ancient Indian fort and old ruins. This cool, inviting region is scarcely 60 miles in a direct line from the heart of the populous Salt River Valley, and here a charming summer resort, with camping and picnicking area, has been developed by the city of Phoenix under permit from the Forest Service.

SYCAMORE CANYON WILD AREA (*40 miles northeast of Prescott via Perkinsville*). Covering 47,230 acres on the Prescott and adjoining Kaibab and Coconino National Forests, this wild area has been set aside by the Forest Service to preserve permanently and as nearly as possible in a primitive condition many of the types of flora and fauna of northern Arizona. This area was once inhabited by Indians, and an occasional ruin may still be seen. As it is accessible only by trail, travel into it must be horseback or afoot.

Campgrounds For Public Use



A COMPLETE LIST of Forest Service campgrounds and their locations is given here, including those mentioned in other places. These campgrounds have essential facilities and are free to the public. Any restrictions as to the length of time they may be used by individuals will be found posted on the area. All are available for short-period camping.

Granite Basin picnic and campgrounds, 8 miles northwest of Prescott in Granite Basin.

Thumb Butte picnic ground, 4 miles west of Prescott at the north foot of Thumb Butte.

Indian Creek campground, 5 miles south of Prescott on U S 89.

Lunch time at a forest camp—and there are fish to fry!

F-383482





YAVAPAI ASSOCIATES

Healthful play at a boys' camp on the Prescott National Forest.

Wolf Creek campground, 10 miles south of Prescott, 1 mile from Senator Highway.

Mingus Mountain picnic ground, on Mingus Mountain, 2 miles from State Highway 79.

Powell Springs campground, on Dewey-Camp Verde road near Cherry Post Office.

Horsethief picnic and campgrounds, in Horsethief Basin, 8 miles southwest of Crown King.

MOTOR TRIPS FROM PRESCOTT

Via Horsethief Basin, Mayer and Crown King, 130 miles.

Via Thumb Butte and Copper Basin, 16 miles.

Via Mount Union and Poland Junction, 45 miles.

Via Mingus Mountain, Jerome and Perkinsville, 85 miles.

Via Jerome, Oak Creek Canyon, Flagstaff, Williams and Ashfork, 213 miles.

Via Jerome, Camp Verde, Montezuma Castle, Cherry, and Dewey, 118 miles.

Via Skull Valley and Kirkland, 48 miles.

Via Perkinsville, Williams, and Ashfork, 143 miles.

Via Oak Creek Canyon, Flagstaff, Grand Canyon, and Williams, 330 miles.

RULES FOR FIRE PREVENTION

1. MATCHES. Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. TOBACCO. Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. MAKING CAMP. Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot five feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your campfire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.
4. BREAKING CAMP. Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.
5. BRUSH BURNING. Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.
6. HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMPFIRE. Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until it is packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead. Every camper should carry a serviceable shovel and light ax.

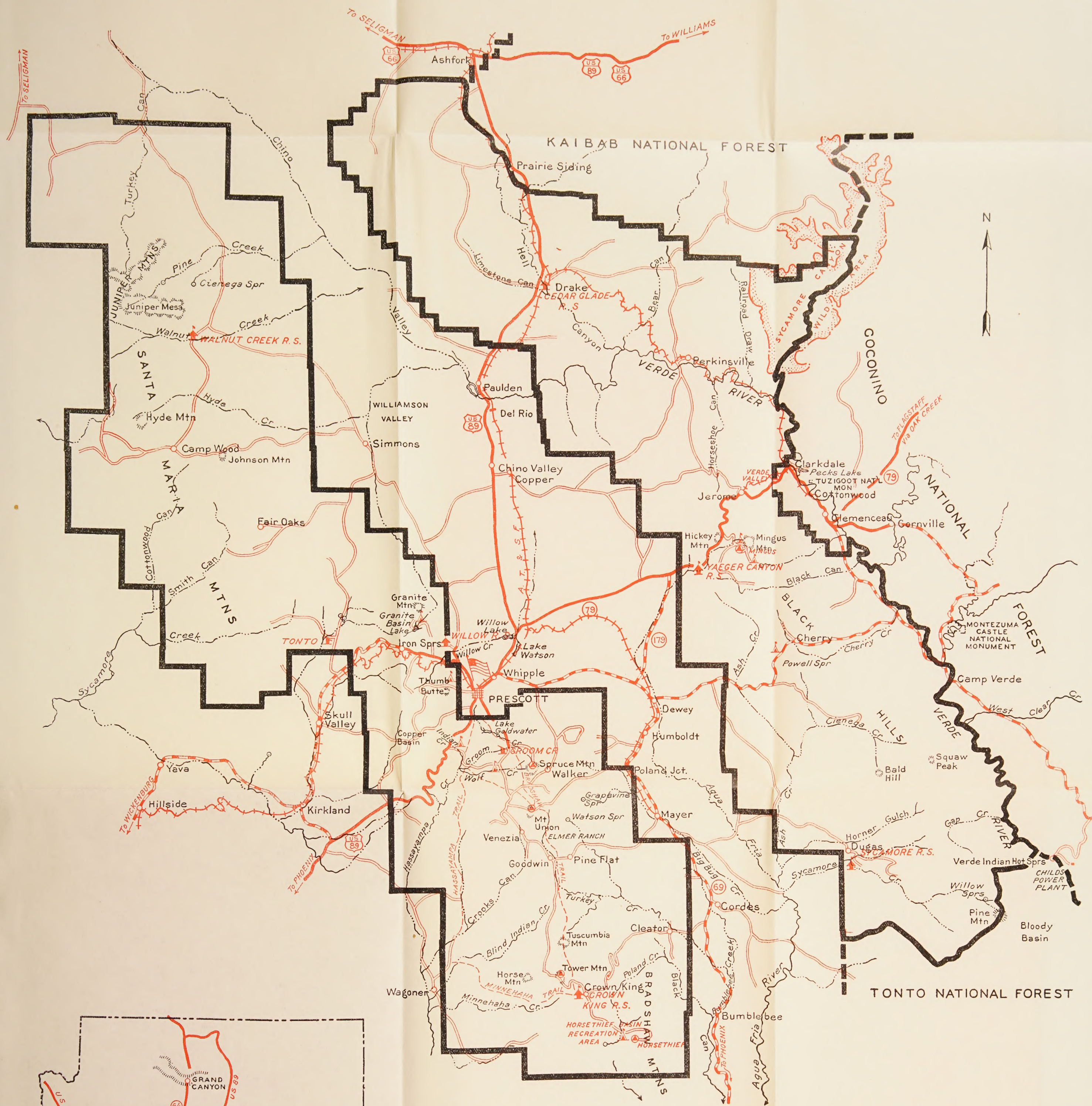
These tools are not only useful in preparing a proper campfire, trenching around tents and chopping fuel, but are also of great assistance in combating forest fires and in banking a campfire with earth before leaving camp.

A Fire Is Born, A Forest Dies



Big fires from little causes grow. A glowing match or tobacco butt or neglected campfire, fanned by a stray breeze, can ignite the dry litter of the forest floor and start a blaze menacing human lives, wild animals, the natural beauty, and the economic wealth of the forest.

A second's carelessness on your part can destroy trees which have been growing for a hundred years!



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PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST
ARIZONA
1941

SCALE
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

- LEGEND**
- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 - ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
 - WILD AREA BOUNDARY
 - HARD SURFACED ROAD
 - GRAVEL SURFACED ROAD
 - UNSURFACED ROAD
 - U S HIGHWAY ROUTE NUMBER
 - STATE HIGHWAY ROUTE NUMBER
 - TRAIL
 - SUPERVISORS HEADQUARTERS
 - DISTRICT RANGER STATION
 - GUARD CABIN
 - FIRE LOOKOUT STATION
 - FOREST CAMP GROUND
 - SPRING
 - STREAM
 - INTERMITTENT STREAM
- REPORT FIRES HERE

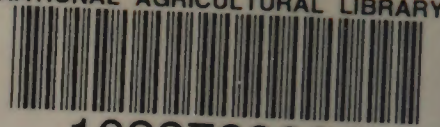
KEY MAP

STATE OF
ARIZONA



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